

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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## A Broad Program

THE program recommended by the general board of the navy, presided over by Admiral Dewey, is ambitious and goes to lengths that should satisfy the most ardent advocate of preparedness. The recommendation is that the American navy should "equal the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world," which, considering the British navy, is a whole-sale order.

The board was asked to answer the following proposition, submitted by Secretary Daniels:

"What the Navy must be in the future in order to stand upon an equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable."

The board's conclusions said:

"The Navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year by year, as may be permitted by the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925."

At the same time the board presented a building program for 1917 in compliance with the secretary's request for "a program formulated in the most definite terms, planned for a consistent and progressive development of this great defensive arm of the nation."

Details of the board's reply are not revealed, as subsequently in October of this year, the secretary asked the board to prepare "a building program for the Navy that will continue over a period of five years with an expenditure of about \$100,000,000 each year for five years on new construction only." The administration plan for the construction of sixteen capital ships within five years is founded on the board's answer.

At the same time the board again developed its idea of the place the American navy should hold in the world in the following language:

"The general board believes that the course of the present war in Europe affords convincing reasons for modifying the opinion which it has expressed for the past eleven years as to the proper size of the Navy. A navy in firm control of the seas from the outbreak of war is the prime essential to the defense of a country situated as is the United States bordering upon two great oceans. A navy strong enough only to defend our coast from actual invasion will not suffice. Defense from invasion is not the only function of the Navy. It must protect our sea-borne commerce and drive that of the enemy from the sea. The best way to accomplish all these objects is to find and defeat the hostile fleet or any of its detachments at a distance from our coast sufficiently great to prevent interruption of our normal course of national life. The current war has shown that a navy of the size recommended by this board in previous years can no longer be considered as adequate to the defensive needs of the United States. Our present Navy is not sufficient to give due weight to the diplomatic remonstrances of the United States in peace nor to enforce its policies in war."

The report lays stress upon the board's proposal that seven of the sixteen new ships, four super-dreadnoughts and three battle cruisers, be authorized in 1916. Secretary Daniels has recommended to congress however, that only two dreadnoughts and two battle cruisers be authorized at this time. Under the board's plan the total expenditure for the five years including \$7,000,000 for the aviation service and \$11,000,000 for reserve ammunition and material would be \$499,876,000, the last appropriations for which would be made in 1922; the secretary's recommendations call for a total expenditure of \$502,482,214, the last appropriations shown being for 1921 and increases being made over the board's estimates for submarines and reserve ammunition. The board program contemplates the building of thirteen fleet auxiliaries while the secretary recommends only six.

The board highly commends the proposal to establish a continuing building policy for the navy, saying it will stabilize the warship building industry in the country and tend to reduce contract prices for new ships.

The board reviews the course of the European war so far as it involved naval actions, to reach this conclusion:

"As to types of ships, the battleship is still the principal reliance of navies, as it has been in the past."

Because of the great naval superiority of the entente allies, the report says, their control of the seas has never been seriously challenged and "they have securely held the objective of all naval effort." Naval warfare has been confined, by reason of this superiority, it states, to "a double series of minor incidents." In the first group it places German commerce raiders "which have finally been destroyed or driven from the seas by systematic pursuit," and in the second, the activities of German submarines, first against allied warships, where the "high score obtained" is asserted to have been due to surprise attack, not to "inherent combatant superiority," and second, against commercial vessels of the allies. Of this campaign the report says:

"After six months of war the submarine form of attack drew renewed attention by its direction against hostile commerce. American public attention was redoubled toward this side of the war owing to the humanitarian interests involved, and to the diplomatic questions which were raised

thereby. To hastily formed public opinion, it seemed that submarines were accomplishing great military results because little else of importance occurred in the maritime war to attract public attention. Yet at the present time, when the allies have learned in great measure how to protect their commerce, as they learned a few months previously to protect their navies from the submarine menace, it is apparent that the submarine is not an instrument fitted to dominate naval warfare. It appears from British returns that the first eight months of this submarine warfare against British commerce resulted in the loss of 183 merchant vessels and 175 trawlers. The total British merchant tonnage lost was not greatly in excess of one-half a million; the total loss under all flags was about 650,000 tons. In the same time the total arrivals and departures in British ports averaged from 1350 to 1400 per week, or nearly 50,000 in all. Allied commerce is continuing under a loss in no way vital.

"The submarine is a most useful auxiliary, whose importance will no doubt increase, but at present there is no evidence that it will become supreme."

The report discusses at length the need and mission of battle cruisers and other fast ships for scouting work, but warns against an exaggerated value being placed upon the battle cruisers. It then takes up the question of personnel and finds that a smaller force than 2700 officers, 67,000 blue-jackets and 13,400 marines would be inadequate for the navy in 1917 even on a peace footing. The ships then in commission and the shore stations would need a minimum of 74,700 blue-jackets, it states, in time of war.

Turning to the question of congested lower grades which confront navy officers under the present system, the board urges that congress establish the number of officers in any grade on the basis of the total number of officers in the navy and not by providing for a fixed number in each grade except the lower ones. Additional legislation should be sought, it says, to secure a proper flow of promotion for all officers or the efficiency of the service generally will suffer.

## Japan Rebuked

WHAT the correspondent of the Associated Press at Peking says is the attitude of the average Chinese official, regarding the interference of Japan and the ministers of the other allied nations toward the restoration of the monarchy, is set forth in a letter published in the Peking Daily News shortly after Japan had tendered her advice to the Chinese foreign office. The letter is of interest as throwing light on some of the phases of the political game being played in the Far East. The writer says:

"Now that Japan has been guilty of her latest and most blatant aggression upon China I feel constrained to write to urge all Chinese to sink their differences and unite for the salvation of their country."

"The entire dislocation of international values was strikingly disclosed yesterday afternoon when a British and a Russian minister docilely followed a Japanese charge d'affaires in order to murmur a respectful 'hear, hear' when he laid down the law to a Chinese minister for foreign affairs as to how China should conduct her domestic concerns. The matter is one of the gravest importance to China as she now knows that she can no longer rely upon the support that she has hitherto received from the international guarantee of her independence and territorial integrity. At a time when the Chinese people have begun to cast their votes on the question of the form of government, the Japanese government has thought fit to proclaim its right to interfere with China's domestic affairs. On the obviously false plea that her solicitude for the peace of the Far East inspired her action, Japan advised China to postpone the settlement of the question of the form of government until a more opportune time. What I wonder would Great Britain have thought and said and done if, say, Germany had volunteered her advice on the question of Home Rule for Ireland?"

"It is, however, in some way a good thing that Japan has shown her hand. She can the easier be dealt with. Japan has determined the utmost advantage must be taken of the pre-occupation of the belligerent powers in Europe. She is confident that her 'special position' in the Far East can be now established once for all, and Great Britain and Russia evidently have their hands too full elsewhere to raise any objection. To accomplish her object she desires to accentuate the differences that exist between the Chinese in regard to the form of government so as to stir up internal disorder and then to step in as the savior of the peace in the Far East and to claim the proper reward, the form of which she would determine for herself. The plot is obvious enough, but it will succeed unless the Chinese themselves defeat it. If the Chinese sink all their political differences and present a united front to their inveterate enemy, Japan will be foiled. No excuse for sending a Japanese army into China can be found unless the Chinese give it. And unless Japan succeeds in her plot to engineer things so that disorders in China give her the chance of landing her army her claim to pre-eminence in the Far East and priority over all other nations will remain unestablished. I appeal to the Chinese to exhibit true patriotism in this grave crisis and to show the Japanese that though they can hoodwink the British and Russian governments, the Chinese people cannot be induced to assist Japan to bring China to the abject fate that overtook Korea."

## Nearby Trade Opportunities

HAWAII has great business opportunities with the lands to the westward. Russia is close at hand, yet what interest do our merchants take in trade development in that direction except as a possible source from which to draw plantation laborers?

Seventy years ago Honolulu outfitted trading vessels to sell their cargoes at Vladivostok and along the Siberian coast and many a present day Hawaiian fortune had its beginnings there. Honolulu was in those days a clearing house for merchandise and merchant ships.

Alexander Wladimirovitch Behr, official Russian representative at the International Trade Conference recently held at New York, has issued an invitation to American traders and American financiers to come and help develop this wonderful land. Hawaii has resources. It has men of affairs and men of the broader vision. Why not step in and help create a world trade that will make Hawaiian prosperity permanent?

In his invitation to America, Commissioner Behr said:

"Russia, with her 180,000,000 people scattered over one-seventh of the earth's surface, has such a store of natural resources awaiting development as can be found nowhere else in the world. According to an estimate by Professor Loutguine in 1914, Russia has a reserve of some 250,000,000 tons of coal. She has countless millions of tons of iron and copper, gold and silver, platinum, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel and other metals. Her oil fields, as yet only partially developed, stand second in production in all the world; and in her forests, which cover one-fourth of the Empire's vast area, is the world's reserve of timber. And above all, Russia produces an unlimited supply of materials demanded by America, as hides, skins, bristles, furs, wool, etc. Russia can furnish all the raw material, all the operating energy and all the labor required, not only to supply her own great home markets but many other European markets as well."

"It is to America alone of all the world that Russia can look for capital without some political motive behind it; and Russia is done forever with the political rabble which has controlled her industries."

"In the past only two representative American companies—the International Harvester Company and the Singer Sewing Machine Company—have made a determined and continued effort to pro-

duce their goods in Russia for the Russian market. Both of them have established themselves there on a firm and profitable basis."

"With the far more favorable conditions which now exist, every American dollar which comes to Russia will find its task easier than did those of the two American pioneers."

"With American capital and genius operating our mines and our factories with the cheap and efficient labor procurable in Russia, an immense volume of trade could be made to originate and end within the Empire to the great profit of the investors. With our protective tariff the low cost of labor and your efficient manufacturing methods, there would be no fear of competition from any quarter."

Hawaii is losing a great opportunity which will certainly be grasped by others if we allow it to slip through half-opened fingers. "Hawaii the Cross-Roads of the Pacific?" Wake up! Make it the trade center and the greatest shipping base. Stretch eager hands to grasp what the future has in store."

Jeff McCann took the fastest boat away from Hawaii, unwept, unhonored and unsung.

Henry Ford is coming home, to get busy on those jitney submarines, probably.

The stamp tax on bank checks advocated by President Wilson as an emergency revenue measure will raise \$18,000,000 a year, according to conservative estimates. The administration evidently favors the creation of business conditions under which no average citizen can own a bank account.

Honolulu merchants report business fifteen, twenty and thirty per cent better this year than a year ago, with the amount of cash handled almost doubled. This is an indication of what the New Year has in store for this city. The coming twelve months will show a growth in Honolulu greater than any that has been. Honolulu is on the way.

Uncle Sam has sent out some neat and nifty Christmas cards indicating that the box rent is now due, and income returns will have to be made as usual, and a few little, piffling deductions will have to be nicked out of father's salary—as if there would be anything visible or tangible left of it day after tomorrow. "Uncle" has kindly intentions, no doubt, but why couldn't he have postponed it a day or two?

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION  
December 23, 1915.

BUTTER AND EGGS		POULTRY	
Island tub butter, lb.....	28 to 30	Broilers, lb (2 to 3 lbs).....	33 to 35
Eggs, select Oahu, doz.....	57 1/2	Young roosters, lb.....	30 to 33
Eggs, No. 1, Island, doz.....	52 1/2	Hens, good condition, lb.....	25 to 27 1/2
Eggs, No. 2, Island, doz.....	30 to 35	Turkeys, lb.....	40
Eggs, duck.....	37 1/2	Ducks, Muscovy, lb.....	25 to 30
		Ducks, Pekin, lb.....	25 to 30
		Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.....	5.40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb.....	.05
Beans, string, wax, lb.....	.05 1/2
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.....	.05 to .06
Beans dry.....	
Beans, Maui red, cwt.....	5.00
Beans Calicoes cwt.....	4.00 to 4.50
Beans, small white, cwt.....	4.50 to 5.00
Beets, doz bunches.....	30
Carrots, doz bunches.....	40
Cabbages, cwt.....	2.50
Corn, sweet, 100 ears.....	.08 to .10
Corn, Haw small yel, 35.00 to 37.00	
Corn, Haw large yel, 32.00 to 35.00	
Peanuts, small, lb.....	.02 to .02 1/2

FRUIT  
Alligator pears, doz. (none in market).  
Bananas, bunch, Chinese..... 2.00 to 2.50  
Bananas, bunch, Cooking..... .75 to 1.25  
Broadfruit, doz..... .50 to .60  
Figs, 100..... .20 to .25  
Grapes, Isabella, lb..... .08 1/2  
Oranges, 100..... 1.00 to 1.50

LIVESTOCK  
(Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed).

Hogs, 150 lbs and over.....	.09 to .10	Hogs, up to 150 lbs, lb.....	.09 to 10 1/2
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Steer, No. 2, lb.....	.15	Sheep, each .....	.10 to .20
Kips, lb .....	.16		

FEED

HIDES (Wet-salted)	
Steer, No. 1, lb.....	.16
Steer, No. 2, lb.....	.15
Kips, lb.....	.16
Goat, white, each.....	.10 to .20
Sheep, each.....	.10 to .20

FEED  
The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu:  
Corn, sm. yel, ton..... 39.50 to 42.00  
Corn, lar. yel, ton..... 39.00 to 40.00  
Corn, cracked, ton..... 40.00 to 42.00  
Rice, ton..... 29.50 to 30.00  
Barley, ton..... 33.00 to 34.00  
Scratch food, ton..... 42.50 to 43.00  
Oats, ton..... 33.50 to 35.00  
Wheat, ton..... 39.00 to 40.00  
Middlings, ton..... 39.00  
Hay, wheat, ton..... 29.00 to 30.00  
Hay, alfalfa, ton..... 26.00 to 27.00  
Alfalfa meal, ton..... 25.00 to 25.50

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is S. E. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom, Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

By A. T. LONGLEY  
Superintendent Territorial Marketing Division

Business during the past week has been unusually good. The demand for Island turkeys exceeded the supply by several hundred, especially for the larger sizes. Every turkey sent to the market has been sold. Chickens and ducks were also in demand, and several orders for geese could not be filled. Due to the shortage of poultry, suckling pigs were in demand, and a good many sold.  
The vegetable market is about the same as last week. Sweet corn, Bell peppers and tomatoes were especially in demand. Taro for making poi is

## MAN WHO WORKED PRIEST FOR BREAD FUND FINED

Also Another Crook Who Stole Pair of Pants

"Bread is the staff of life," but A. Leaguair failed to recognize the sincerity of the foregoing proverb when he was fined fifty dollars and costs by Judge Monarrat in the police court yesterday morning, charged with collecting from Brother Edward of the St. Louis College, a sum of money that was owed by the college to the Oahu Bakery Company for the delivery of bread to the institution.

Leaguair presented himself to Brother Edward a few days ago, claiming that he was a member of the firm of the Oahu Bakery Company, and asked that he pay the money owed for bread. Brother Edward unsuspecting handed over the coin. He was later presented with a bill for the bread he thought was paid for. Then followed the arrest of Leaguair.

D. Bent, a student of McKinley High School, found himself a few days ago shy of a pair of Christmas pants, and without funds to purchase a pair. Undaunted, Bent called upon a Chinese friend and after his visit left his host with a pair of pants missing from the latter's hospitable wardrobe. He was arrested by the indignant host, and upon his appearance in police court yesterday morning was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

## SIDEWALK CONTRACTS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Japanese Lay Concrete For Less Than Material Costs

The fact that Japanese contractors are laying concrete sidewalks for less than the material can be purchased for is to be investigated by the supervisors, who made specifications on which the contractors must work.

Not only are they laying pavements for thirteen and one-half cents a yard, but they are paying a commission to a solicitor who brings them the work of one and one-half cents a yard. Supervisor Larsen does not see how the work is kept up to specifications at the price charged, and will take some action in the next board meeting to have it investigated.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES.  
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## MANY VEGETABLES AT CHRISTMAS TIME

Survey of Market Yesterday Showed Surprising Variety of Good Sorts

The Christmas market was abundantly supplied with home grown vegetables yesterday, in wider range than usual, because the last three months have been excellent good weather.

Asparagus might be mentioned first, because it begins with an "A," and also because it looks like an A-I article. It is grown by an enterprising Chinese gardener who finds ready market for his wares and thus far has a monopoly also. Asparagus is largely grown by the florists for its decorative effects, but few have tried to compete with the cold storage stuff sent in from California. There is no doubt that asparagus can be grown for the home market, because at least one gardener is doing it, and making a success of the business.

Cabbages, carrots, corn, cress and cucumbers were in good supply on all the stands. Imported cabbages seemed firmer than the home-grown, but the latter is sweet and better flavored. The cucumbers would have looked better had they been graded. The Japanese and Chinese like theirs cooked, and so the cucumbers that come into this market are ripe and most white customers would wish. Not one in fifty of what was offered for sale showed the marks of the melon fly, so it may be that the parasites are getting busy.

## Uncommon Garden Truck

Rhubarb and summer squash, of the turban variety, were on sale at a few stands, both grown right here in Honolulu—and one man had a dozen parsnips and some horseradish. Rhubarb used to come here from Hoopuloa, a home-tender located up in the fern-forests above 2000 feet having discovered that he could grow a better product than California. However, it is a long time since the home-grown article has been for sale.

The Oriental gardeners grow good summer squash the year around, but here again they do not know the haole taste—all were too ripe. No turban squash is fit to be eaten after the mild hardens. The parsnips and horseradish were probably accidental, as both are far out of their range in this latitude, but they were on sale yesterday and that proved they can be grown.

## Seven Kinds of Greens

Four kinds of spinach, including the genuine European, the New Zealand, and two of the pigweed sorts; the edible chrysanthemum; young taro tops, or luau, and some young beets at the pencil-root stage were on sale as "greens." One grocer had purple-top turnips and round whites, grown near home. Two varieties of kohlrabi, the white and the red, were offered.

A Chinese market gardener tried to sell The Advertiser some very nice young peas, which he called "Japanese beans." Here again the Oriental gardener had not grasped the idea. Haole customers would buy green peas in large volume if only the gardeners would let them get bigger than pin heads.

Green peas, yellow beans, radishes, lettuce and beets are a daily commodity all the year through. The lettuce at the market was of several varieties, Boston market, eos, and the curly leaf bitter, black-seeded sorts. A very fine lot of head lettuce was displayed yesterday. Tomatoes, a soft season, but some small, well-shaped ripe ones were displayed.

## Not Well Graded

Peppers of all varieties thrive, and, of course, the egg plant. If the gardeners would plant better seed of the latter, more could be sold. Hawaiian soil, or climate, or both, rob this vegetable of its bitter, acrid principle and hence this is a very common vegetable in the Honolulu markets.

A few bags of fair quality new potatoes were on sale, but their looks condemned them. The spuds were dirty, (red dirt it was, too), and they should have been graded. New clean potatoes, all of a size, put up in five-pound split baskets, would have sold at seven or eight cents per pound. These went begging at two dollars a bag.

Red, yellow and white sweet potatoes were in good supply. Here once more, better prices would obtain if the tubers were graded. The white tubers want small potatoes, all of one size, and sweet when cooked. The sweet potato grows so well here that it seems strange that so many poor ones are sent to market.

Taro, Daikon and "Chinese cabbage" were in good supply. Gobo, the long brown roots of a cultivated strain of burdock, always on sale at all seasons, cannot be distinguished from salsify, or vegetable oyster, when cooked. When housekeepers discover how good it is more will be sold.

Other vegetables noted yesterday were winter squash, leeks, frog finger root, and a Japanese squash that has never got farther than being called by its Latin name, Benincasa. What it tastes like can only be discovered by trying it, and that applies to the bundles of lotus roots, also.

## Imported Vegetables Not Plentiful

Imported vegetables offered liberally yesterday were: celery, Brussels sprouts, cauliflowers, onions and old crop potatoes, but with so many other good things to eat they did not appear to be moving rapidly.

The imported green goods and vegetables always look the best because they are cleaned, graded, wrapped and packed; and their fine appearance sells them. Hawaii can grow its own food supply, but when it comes to selling home produce the growers have a good deal to learn about putting it up in proper style. The variety of vegetables offered yesterday was somewhat of a revelation as to the possibilities of small farming in Hawaii.